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CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA.—I was pleased to note that my remarks on *Claytonia* have led to a comparison of notes. I trust that observations of this and other plants will be made next season. Dimorphism in *Claytonia* is new to me. In *Epigæa repens*, *Mitchella* and others I have noted it, and made record thereof many years ago in the *Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy*. It would be, I think, a service to science if Mr. Wheeler would endeavor to ascertain next season how the flowers of No. 2 are fertilized? What insect, if any, visits them? And how they work as regards fertilization? It would also be worth looking at again to see whether "different stems grow from one tuber." My memory seems to say that only one stem grows from one tuber, but I may be wrong.

Albinos are not unusual in all blue flowered plants. I found a white *Brunella vulgaris* last year. Scarlet more rarely produce white flowers, but I never found a species normally white, with blue or red ones. Has anybody seen such? It seems easier to lose color than to regain it.—THOMAS MEEHAN, *Germantown, Phila.*

BOTANICAL RAMBLES IN EAST FLORIDA. (*concluded.*)—It was my great desire, at the earliest possible time, to reach the head waters of the Kissimee and the "Indian River Country," and return north with the increase of the temperature, but the unusually dry season rendered the navigation beyond this lake impracticable, which obliged me, though reluctantly, to retrace my course with the hope of reaching by rail and the Gulf a more southern latitude. Leaving the St. John's River country until July, on my homeward way, a desire to see the old Spanish town of St. Augustine led me to return. On June 30th, at Tocoi, awaiting the arrival of the cars, my leisure time was occupied in securing specimens of *Eryngium aromaticum*, Baldw., *Euphorbia telephioides*, Chapm., *Nolina Georgiana*, Michx., and *Finbristylis stenophylla*. It was but thirty minutes ride and the quaint old town of Menendez came in view. I was impressed with its cleanly appearance, no rubbish or weeds of any kind in the long narrow streets, not even plants for botanical specimens, except, here and there, close to the walls of the houses, depauperate specimens of *Senebiera didyma*, Pers., and *Euphorbia maculata*, L., struggling for life. I had been somewhat disappointed here in my botanical prospects on account of the distance of interesting ground. After collecting in the lots *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, L., and *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, R. Br., my attention was directed to the beach and Anastasia Island, both extremely barren, yet not devoid of interest. On the former grew *Houstonia angustifolia*, Mx., *Bumelia lanuginosa*, Pers., *Gilia coronopifolia*, Pers., *Batatis littoralis*, Choix., *Atriplex arenaria*, Nutt., *Cyperus Nuttallii*, Torr., *Iva imbricata*, Walt., *Helianthus debilis*, Nutt., and *Ipomœa Acetosellifolia*. On the latter was seen *Dodonaea viscosa*, L., *Arenaria diffusa*, Ell., *Chiococca racemosa*, Jacq., *Panicum gibbum*, L., and *Frangula Caroliniana*, Gray. The last, bearing an abundance of red berries, appeared conspicuous and ornamental among the dwarfed live and water oaks. Here are the quarries of the Coquina rock of which the historical Fort Marion was built over two centuries ago.

An equable temperature is claimed for this coral state, and no doubt correctly. My thermometrical records for the 3d, 4th and 5th of July show only 85° to 88° F. in the shade, yet the rays of the mid-day sun at this season are uncomfortably hot. I considered it prudent, therefore, to retrace my course northward and close my peregrinations in this "land of flowers." However, about an hour's walk from the St. John's River, the floral display became so inviting that with an intimation to the conductor he kindly let me off. The vegetation was extremely interesting in this wild pine land and it was much to my regret that the time was so short until the arrival of my steamer for Savannah. On account of the precious hours no time was wasted in preparing specimens of *Polygala fastigiata*, Nutt., *Psoralea virgata*, Nutt., *Petalostemon carneus*, Michx., *Ludwigia linearifolia*, Poir., and *sphaerocarpa*, Ell., *Rhexia stricta*, Pursh., *glabella*, Michx., and *lutea*, Walt., *Helianthella tenuifolia*, T. & Gr., *Marshallia angustifolia*, Pursh., *Sabbatia macrophylla*, Hook., *chloroides*, Pursh., and *gentianoides*, Ell., *Asclepias tomentosa*, Ell., *Her-*

pestis amplexicaulis, Pursh., *Schenolirion Elliottii*, Feay, *Juncus repens*, Michx., *Rhynchospora cephalantha*, Torr., and *fasicularis*, Nutt., *Scleria gracilis*, Ell., *Carex glaucescens*, Ell., and the handsome grass, *Otenium Americanum*, Spreng., all of which were in a most excellent state for collecting.—DR. A. P. GARBER.

SOME PLANTS OF THE LOWER WABASH.—The following is a list of plants found in this vicinity during the past season, which are not included in my "*Catalogue of the Flora of the Lower Wabash Valley*," published in the *Geological Report of Ind.*, for 1875:

Helleborus viridis, L., Found in a fence-row, Feb., 15, in the last stage of flowering; evidently escaped from a garden near by.

Sagina apetalata, L., June 10th, in bloom. Dry woods.

Psoralea melilotoides, Michx. Found in full bloom, May 3, in a low moist prairie.

Petulostemon candidus, Michx. Same locality as the last, June 10.

Desmodium rotundifolium, DC. Sandy soil; not in bloom.

Desmodium Canadense, DC. July—Sep.

Triosteum perfoliatum, L. Bottom-lands.

Lepachys pinnata, Torr. & Gray. I have observed this plant for several seasons, but until this, have always taken it to be *Rudbeckia laciniata*, L.

Dysodia chrysanthemoides, Lag. Along road-sides in considerable numbers; this appears to be a "new-comer" in our locality.

Artemisia annua, From Siberia? Escaped from gardens; have found several specimens along road-sides during the past summer. Our amateur gardeners here call it "*Sweet Fern Plant*."

Nabalus racemosus, Hook. Moist prairie, Sep., 10.

Pedicularis Canadensis, L. April 13.—June 8.

Isanthus ceruleus, Michx. Sep. 20. The whole plant possesses an odor similar to *Monarda punctata*, L.; which I do not find mentioned in our text-books.

Lycopus Europaeus, L. var.—Have found an interesting form of this exceedingly variable species this season growing on a bare sand-stone cliff with *Pellaea atropurpurea*, Link., which last is usually thought to be found only on calcareous rock. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely serrate; runners from 2—6 ft. long, some of them bearing immature flowers.

Fraxinus pubescens, Lam. Low wet woods.

Quercus lyrata, Walt. This southern species was identified from imperfect specimens found several years ago; not having found it since, I had concluded that this was a mistake, and had dropped it from my catalogue of this vicinity; but this season I have discovered quite a number of trees within a few miles of *Mt. Carmel*.

Hybrid of Quercus imbricaria & Quercus fulcata, Michx. During the past season I found a small fruitless oak-tree; from specimens of it sent *Dr. Engelmann* he thinks it a "hybrid of *imbricaria* and probably *fulcata*." The leaves vary from entire to three to five falcate lobed.

Goodyera pubescens, R. Br. Rocky bluff.

Calopogon pulchellus, R. Br. Moist prairie, May 10, in full bloom.

Smilax hispida, Muhl. River-bottoms.

Vilfa aspera, Beauv. Hilly open woods.

Vilfa vaginiflora, Torr. Dry clayey hill-sides; Aug.—Oct.

Andropogon scoparius, Michx.

Andropogon Virginicus, L.

Sorghum nutans, Gray. The three last, with *A. furcatus*, Muhl. form the principal grasses of our prairies.

Azolla Caroliniana, Willd. In a "*Cypress Pond*."—J. SCHNECK, *Mt. Carmel, Ill.*

FISSIDENS DECIPIENS, De Notaris.—Mr. Rau desires me to make this correction, as I had wrongly attributed this species to Mr. Austin. It is described in the Supplement to *Sullivant's Icones Muscorum*.—A. H. Y.